JOHNSON COUNTY, K. T., Nov. 24, 1860. The affairs of this Territory, here on the border, are asin before the nation, through the malice or igno-more of Judge Williams. His dispatch to the President is not true. Montgomery has done none of those age he accuses him of in his dispatch. The trouble all arose from the harsh expulsion of the settlers from off the New-York Indian Lands. The spirit of the old ids between the Pro-Slavery and Free-State settlers still exists, and Montgomery and his band have reason so believe it is a Pro-Slavery plot to incite the Presideat to drive out the settlers off the eight-mile strip, and force the balance into market, at a time the settlers are in a state of utter destitution, by which forced sale the settlers lose all. The old-fogy Judge, upon the have report that Montgomery was in arms, took to his beels and fled into Missouri, causing intense alarm wherever he went. He had a hard time of it in watching gravel, frightened half out of his wita. He telegraphs the President for Federal troops. writes to the Governor to arm, for Missouri is invaded by a ruthless band, with the declared intent to free all her slaves. Now we know the Judge is a great wag, and he indulges freely on the bench in his witticisms, raillery and buffoonery—a capital defect in a Jedge; yet we did not think he would carry his waggery so far as to mislead the nation. Montgomery he had no thought of breaking up his Court, sacking the towns on the border, invading Missouri, or in any manner interfering with her slaves, has received no money or arms from Boston, or anywhere else in the East, yet this strong Pro-Slavery and partisan Judge, under the influence of his frightened imagination, and knowing the excitement on the secession movement, would throw firebrands, arrows and death, would fan the fame, widen the breach, and plunge the country into inevitable ruin, if he could.

The Courts of this imbecile old fogy are a mockery of justice. God pity the people that he is sent to rule raded by a ruthless band, with the declared intent to

The Courts of this imbecile old fogy are a mockery of justice. God pity the people that he is sent to rule over. The lawyers know his weak points and unnitigated egotism, and stroke him on the back, and faster him, and the one that can do it the best gains his case, whether he has justice on his side or not. Wysndot County used to be included in his district, but suffering under the galling yoke of his imbecility, and the great uncertainty of seeing justice administered in his Court, they petitizened and lobbied the Legislature, and got transferred to Judge Petitiz district—a first-rate Judge, and I hope Lincoln will keep him in as long as we are in Territorial vassalage; also the same of Judge Elmore; but this old fogy Williams he spreatest nuisance in the Territory, except the U. the greatest nuisance in the Territory, except the U.

8. Preëmption law, which is the greatest of all nuisances. Williams's Court puts me in mind of the rich old farmer out West, whose daughters all married drunken, worthless husbands. He said the devil owed him a great debt, and had paid bim all off in sons-in-law. Buchanan owed South Kaneas a great debt, and has paid it off in a District Judge.

This Territory is bad enough off just now on account of the failure of crops and famine staring them in the face without the addition of civil war. From this Administration we expect no favors—our cabins burned.

of the failure of crops and famine staring them in the face without the addition of civil war. From this Administration we expect no favors—our cabins burned, and families driven out on the bleak prairies at this senson of the year to perish with cold and hunger, the hand rales forced at a time when there is no money with the settlers, and thereby thrown into the hands of greedy speculators attest a depravity in the Government and total want of sympathy with the suffering people unparalleled in history. We hear that Harney is on his way with Federal troops to wipe us all out. What hope for us is there now! Nothing but to back off, as Washington did through the Jerseys when retreating before the Britons, and put a safe distance between us and Harney. This Administration, nettled at the result of the recent Presidential campaign, pitches into Kansas to vent its spleen. Groaning Kansas being at her last gasp, it basely gives her a fresh stab. Kansas is made the drain of the peccant humors, and scapegoat of all the sins of this Administration. Williams petitions for Federal troops. The enemies of Kansas are great on Federal troops. Have they forgotten the time they petitioned Gen. Smith at Leavenworth Fort to just keep the Federal troops from interfering with them: "just don't put the Federal troops on us, and we will drive every black Abolitionist out of the Territory in three weeks." After they met Gen. Lane at the head of Bull Creek, and fell back five miles to choose their battle ground, but did n't happen to stop till they had crossed the Missouri River, and pulled all the boats after them, for fear Lane would follow them, they then petitioned Smith very pitcously to let them have Federal troops, for Lane was gring to burn all the towns on the border. Since then, the enemies of Kansas have been very partial to Federal troops. "The people of Kansas have risen," says Williams, "oh, let us have Federal troops; keep them "off, do."

will not accord with mine, that this permission is well as the greatest nuisance in the greatest nuisance in the greatest nuisance in the greatest nuisance in will not accord with mine, that this permissions have (not way it is carried out) is the greatest nuisance in America. What we are waiting for here now is the time to expire of this detested Administration, and the passage of a good, sound, Free Homestead bill. Free homes for free men, and we pray "fly swiftly round, "ye wheels of time, and bring the welcome day."

AN OLD KANSAS SETTLER.

LETTERS FROM CAPT. MONTGOMERY.

The following extracts from recent letters of Capt. Mont. gumery are furnished to THE TRIBUNE by its correspondent in

MOUND CITY, Linn Co., Kansas, Nov. 16, 1860. My last letter was written just before starting for the Oengo. I found the boys in Barnesville, giving the Pro-Slavers an illustration of Squatter Sovereignty. They made their march in daylight, really not wishing to catch anybody, but hoping that the guilty might dis cover their danger in time to run, which they did. At Mapleton, west of Barnesville, lived a man named More, a hard character, who beasted that he had put the rope round Carlin's neck. We had full proof that he had been concerned in the murder both of Carlin and Gathrie. He had no family, and it was every way desirable that he should be caught. He had been at cent, and we had little hope of finding him; but, as in the case of Hinds, he returned just in time late at night, and was seen by one of our spies. He had one of his friends, another murderer, with him. The shanty was surrounded, and More was summoned to surrender. He hurled a fierce defiance at his enemies, gwearing he would kill the first man that entered The force was led by our incomparable little Doctor. He promised More an impartial trial, by daylight before a Jury of his own township. He replied, "I will die first." The Doctor knocked down the door, and said, "Once more, I summon you to surrender." Again was heard the fierce defiance, the sharp report of the revolver, when the miserable man, exclaiming, "I surrender; Lord, bely me!" fell on the floor a corpse. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Times have changed decidedly since last week. The equade of assassins and kidnappers which had been prowling about the country for five six weeks, are no longer visible; and the "secret order" in our midst which had been so long hunting our lives, is frightened into convalsions. Another man came to us from Arkansas a day or two since. His wife is free and has been here several months. He is quite intelligent, and ays that some of the most influential shave-holders are n opposition to the plan of exterminating Abolitionists n Arkansas. This coincides with other information to he same effect.

A fever has been prevailing here, which, under the reatment of our physicians has been extremely fatal, arrying off, in some cases two or three members from ne family. It is apt to go through a family when it egins. In two families near me there have been five eaths, and one recovery, and that one was treated hyrepublically by the mother before she was attacked herself. Homeopathy cuts it short at once. I have tried it in several cases of quincy, neuralgia, sore eyes, &c., with unform success. The promptness with which homeopathy takes hold of disease is to me a mystery.

Nov. 20, 1860. Since my last, which gave as account of the dosth of More, the boys have made a drive against some kidnappers in the north part of the county. They set out on Saturday, the 17th. I learned has night that they had caught a voted Border Bullion named 8-oc., and that they had tried and hung him at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Scott had been concerned in all the border raids into Kansas. He had done his share of the dirty work of Missouri in the first Bogus Legislature, had been twice expelled the country, and had as often returned. For some time post his Noise been a sendezvons for kidnappers and sessesins from the border State.

In the Winter of 1838, after the second expels, on of

Border Ruffians, a county meeting, duly advertised and largely attended, composed mainly of Democrats and conservative men, Bob Mitchell himself among them, passed a series of resolutions sustaining the Jayhawkers and condemning to perpetual banishment those violent men who had been forcibly expelled. The resolutions passed unanimously, even Bob Mitchell voting in the affirmative. In fact, it was plain to the common sense of every man, that if it had been neces sary to drive them out, it was necessary to keep them out. Such were their habits and the violence of their character, that it were vain to think of living with them on peaceable terms.

They feel sore over the loss of their power in Southern Kansas. The execution of John Brown encouraged them greatly. They immediately revived their Blue Lodges, and having a promise of assistance from their brethren in Missouri, they began the work of murder, under the specious plea of exterminating thicees. Striking in the dark, and keeping their names and numbers concealed, they hoped to stampede the whole anti-Slavery force of the Territory. Of the existence of this dark-lantern fraternity we have incontestable evidence. We are in possession not only of their plans, but even their private signals, and as in the case of More, we have evidence sufficient to warrant handling several of them individually.

Nov. 21, 1860. P. S. An extra session of the U. S. Court was to have been held in Fort Scott this week, beginning yesterday. I learned last evening that the Federal authorities, including the Judge, had fled, and that there is to be no Court. A force of troops, some four or five hundred strong, is now in this vicinity. What their business is remains to be seen. If they intend to dragoon us, they will have a lively time of it.

We have received The Mound City Report of Nov 23, which contains detailed accounts of the troubles in Southern Kansas. It appears that three men-Rus Hines, L. D. Moore, and Samuel Scott-have been executed. As to Scott, The Report save that he had been three times driven from the country for the out-rages he had been engaged in, and that he had been told that he would forfeit his life if he returned. The occasion for the execution of the others was the same. Moore was one of the leaders of the gang who hung John Guthrie, near Mapleton, last Winter. He also boasted that he put the rope round the neck of Hugh Carlin, who was taken from his bed one night and hung, after having been tried before a justice of the peace, and afterward by a vigilance committee, and acquitted by both. On the 22d ult., the Territorial Secretary, Mr. Beebe, and the Auditor, Mr. Strickler, arrived in the town, and held a conference with Capt. Montgomery and Dr. Jennison, which resulted in a mutual understanding between the parties, and at which the Secretary pledged himself to use all means in his power to insure the administration of equal and impartial justice to all, irrespective of political opinions or

LOVE AND PENALTY.

The Rev. Dr. SAWYER on Sunday evening continued his examination of Dr. Thompson's book, " Love and Penalty," the main proposition of which is that "The doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked is in entire harmony with the paternal character of God." Dr. Thompson, he said, commenced his proof of this tremendous proposition by showing that God is a moral being, which he argued from the construction of the buman mind, the course of Providence in the world. from God's dealing with the Jews, and finally from the teachings of Christ. So far as Universalists were concerned, this was entirely unnecessary. For more than balf a century they had maintained that God was just, and that it was his prerogative and glory "to render to every man according to his works," or, in the words of the Apostle, "he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done, and there is no respect of persons." This portion of Dr. Thomp-son's book, more than a third of it, he might, therefore, pass over. The dispute between Dr. Thompson and himself was not whether God was just and punished the wicked, but whether that punishment was endless. But he could not avoid recurring to Dr. Thompson's appeal to human nature to show Thompson's appeal to human nature to show hat God is a moral governor. Dr. Thompson showed that we were all endowed with a moral sense, a sense of justice which demanded that the wrong doer should be punished, and the right-doer rewarded, that God made us to feel this, and had therefore written this truth upon the human heart. And he took great pains to show that the philosophers and poets of Greece and Rome were as settled as we in these convictions that bad men deserved punishment, and that the human soul everywhere demanded that God should be just, and justly punish the wicked. Hence he must be a moral being, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the evil. This argument, Dr. Sawyer said, was of the evil. This argument, Dr. Sawyer said, was absolutely irresistible; it was just what Universaliste had been preaching for more than fifty years, and it showed that their preaching had not be in vain. But if in this the voice of human nature were the voice of God; if, as Dr. Thompson said, "the righteous indignation into which the judicial part of the human soul is stirred by any is the finite but homeorecome expressions. stirred by sin, is the finite but komogeneous expres-sion of that anger against moral evil, which burns with an eternal intensity in the purity of the Divine Es-sence," if we think and feel on this subject as God an eternal mensity in the party of the Priville sence," if we think and feel on this subject as God himself dees, because our Father in Heaven made uses to feel, what then became of the venerable orthodox doctrine of Original Sin and Total Depravity † Dr. Thompson had, he hoped, heard of the Fall, and how it defiled all our moral and physical nature, and subjected us to misery, death, and hell. As Dr. Watts beautifully expressed it:

"Backward with humble shame we look
On our Original;
How is our nature dashed and broke
In our first Father's full!

"To all that's good averse and blind, But prone to all that's ill; What dreadful darkness valls our minds, How obstinate our will. " Conceived in sin (O, wretched state!)

The first young pulse begins to best Iniquity and death. "How strong in our degenerate blood.
The eid corruption reigns.
And minging with the crooked flood,
Wanders through all our veins.

"Wild and unwholesome as the root Will all the branches be; How can we hope for living fruit From such a deadly tree?

"What mortal power from things unclean Can pure productions bring! Who can command a vital stream From an infected spring ? "

as Jonathan Edwards has it: Or, he Johnshan Edwards has it:

"The hearts of natural men are exceedingly full of sta... They have not only one sin, but all meaner of sin. There is every kind of lust. The heart is a mere sink of sin, a foundain of corruption whence issue all meaner of filthy streams.... There is us one lust in the heart of the devil that is not in the heart of man. Not unal men are in the image of the devil. The image of God is rased out, and the image of the devil is stamped upon them," k.o.

How could we prove any divine truth from the feel-ings and judgments of such beings? The truth was, that Dr. Thompson had to assume the Universalist doc-trine of the rectitude of human nature, the conformity of our moral judgments and feelings with the government of God, in order to maintain his own orthodoxy he had outgrown the old notions of original sin and total depravity, and had come to believe that men were now, as at first, made in the image of God. With these notions, Dr. Thompson had also rejected the old idea that physical death was introduced into the world by the son of Adam, having learned from science that it existed among animals long before man was created. These new ideas would bring others along with them in due time. Dr. Thompson was in a good way. He was now freeing himself from the notion that this world was a state of probation, and the next of retribution; he had come to see that God judged the ancient Jews in the earth. Indeed, he insisted with commendable real that the "retributive forces continually a work in the natural world, and the primitive deal large of Providence with men, are proofs that God is just, and the avenger of evil. The old dectrine was that God was good in this world, and just in the next. But if he was just as well as good in this world, then he would be good as well as just in the next. That was the next step for Dr. Thompson to take, to learn that God's government was Thompson to take, to learn that God's government was one and the same on both sides of the grave, and that to Him there was no such distinction as time and eternity. Dr. Thompson then proceeded to show that "the demerit of sin demands the penishment of sin," and that "no punishment equal to the demerit of sin is or can be inflicted in this life;" consequently, that there must be future punishment. But in order to render endless punishment just, it must be shown that sin was infinite. This, however, was not Dr. Thompson's way. He first quoted the threatenings of punishment and hell, and from their terrible character inferred the endlessness of the punishment. Then gives the pun-

ishment was to be inflicted, be concluded that it must be deserved. First he assumed endless punishment, then from that and the justice of God deduced the infinite character of sin, and then he was far enough round in the circle to establish beyond cavil that endless punishment was the proper punishment of sin. True, he attempted to infer from the infinite character of God that sin against his laws must be infinite in its nature, but he left entirely out of this calculation the finite character of the sinner. This was a fatal defect in his argument. Hence, Dr. Thompson inferred the equality of sins, that the child that steals a nut or a pin deserves the same punishment as he who steals a man and sells him into perpetual Slavery. The Bible was full of contradictions of this, and Christ bimself had made a distinction between him who should be beaten with many and him who should be beaten with few stripes. And if there was distinction between sins, none could be infinite; distinctions existed only between finities. Purther, an infinite sin, an infinite evil, would be an exceedingly unlandy thing in this little universe of ours. God himself was nothing more than infinite; it would stand side by side with Him; he could neither punish nor pardonic; there it would stand forever. Human folly could not take such a flight as this. In illustration of endless punishment, Dr. Sawyer said:

Let us suppose that every sin a mortal ever com-

it would stand forever. Human folly could not take such a flight as this. In illustration of endless punishment, Dr. Sawyer said:

Let us suppose that every sin a mortal ever committed was bemous enough to deserve his punishment in "hell fire" a thousand, or, as Dr. Thompson desires it, a million of years. Let us further suppose that a man living three score and ten years should commit one sin every minute; or, if Dr. Thompson prefers, every second of his whole life. Is not this liberal? I concede to the doctor that a man sins every second, and that every sin deserves his being burned in hell a million years. And yet a little calculation will convince my learned friend that such a punishment so repeated would last only a little more than two quintillions of years, which, as he cannot but know, would bear no more proportion to eternity than a single drop of water does to the ocean; nay, far less, for a drop does bear some proportion to the ocean, but eternity knows nothing of years. Servetus was burned at the stake in Geneva under the influence of John Calvin. They used bundles of green oak fagots; and it is reported by Moshiem that the poor sufferer under religious persecution lived in such flames as they could make for half an hour. But leng before that short period expired, the spectators could bear the scene no longer, and ran with one accord to hasten his execution and put an end to his tortures. Do yeu think Dr. Thompson, or even Dr. Edwards, could look steadily down into hell for two quintillions of years before he longer, and ran with one accord to hasten his execution and put an end to his tortures. Do you think Dr. Thompson, or even Dr. Edwards, could look steadily down into hell for two quintillions of years before he would offer up a prayer either to release the sufferers, or, if that could not be done, to annihilate them and put them out of their misery? The descriptions given us of hell fire by Dr. Edwards are singularly full and edifying. "Some of you," says he, "have seen buildings on fire; imagine, therefore, with yourselves what a poor hand you would make at fighting with the flames, if you were in the midst of so great and fieres a fire. You have often seen a spider, or some other noisome insect, when thrown into the midst of a fierce fire, and have observed how immediately it yields to the force of the flames. There is no long struggle, no fighting against the fire, no strength exerted to oppose the heat or fly from it; but it immediately stretches forth itself and yields, and the fire takes possession of it, and at once it becomes full of fire. Here is a little image of what you will be in hell except you repent and fly to Christ." There is one respect in which Dr. Thompson differs widely from Dr. Edwards. It was the custom of Dr. Edwards to make these terrible punishments the effects of God's awful wrath. The Thompson differs widely from Dr. Edwards. It was the custom of Dr. Edwards to make these terrible punishments the effects of God's awful wrath. The Divine anger it was that kindled the fires of hell, and kept them aglow. Dr. Thompson tells us that it is not wrath; it is love. There is no malice, no revenge, in God; He does not hate men; He finds no pleasure in the torment of His creatures. It is pure, perfect benevolence that built hell at first, and supplies it with its undying fires. Dr. Watts, too, inclined to the old doctrine and sany:

Again:

"Far in the deep, where darkness dwells.

The land of horror and despair,
Justice has built a dismal hall.

And laid her stores of vengeance there.

"Eternal plagues and beavy chains,
Tormenting racks and fiery cools,
And derts to inflict immortal pains,
Dipt in the blood of damned souls."
But all this, says Dr. Thompson, is the work of

finite love—"not vindictive vengeance, but love guarding His holy law." God's punishments "are never vindictive; they proceed from a heart of infinite pity—the heart of the Almighty Father."

Dr. Sawyer concluded with a few remarks to sho that the penalty which Dr. Thompson says God em ploys to maintain His law, would actually defeat it, and by the final inquiry, If goodness can inflict such torments, what would malignity do ?

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: It has been stated in some of the papers that the new President elect proposes to call to his Cabine the Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCE of Ohio.

I am not in the confidence of the President, and mos probably never shall be. I opposed his election with as much zeal as any honest man in America did, and as openly, if not with as much effect. From his party, far more than from him, whom I know well, I confess to painful apprehensions. Him I believe to be an honest and patriotic man; them I know to be, to a great extent, utterly corrupt. I am disposed to give his Administration a fair trial, and stand, and mean to stand. firmly against those traitors to the Constitution and the Union, who were traitors before Lincoln or Black Republicanism were known to the country, and who though they now profess to stand on the ground of re-sistance to the Anti-Slavery agitation of the North, have in fact been enemies of the Union for thirty

years.
I do not presume to advise Mr. Lincoln. I speak to the country, and not to him. I speak to that public opinion which I presume he will respect, and I speak as a Virginian, a Southern man, as true to the South as any conservative man in all the South, and infinitely more so than any Fire-Enter ever was, or ever can be; for he, in my opinion, is necessarily false to all sections who desires to destroy the Union for anything that has yet transpired.

If Mr. Lincoln shall appoint such men as Robert C.

Schenck to his Departments, whether they come from the North or the South, I am with his Administration at the start, and expect to remain with it.

I know Mr. Schenck well, and speak for myself and

speak what I do know, when I say that since the re-tirement of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett there has never been in any department of the Government an abler man, in every sense of fitness, to administer a department, unless it may have been Mr. Marcy, Gon. Cass, Mr. Corwin, or Mr. Crittenden, and they only

by reason of longer experience.

He is presminently qualified for any place in the Cabinet, from the Department of State to Attorney-General. Coming from a great central State, and reposition. General. Coming from a great central State, and representing in that State a strong conservative feeling, his appointment would be acceptable to all Union man of every section. He is a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman; and would preside in either department with the ability of a statesman, and the courtesy of a

gentleman.

I do not know a man in all the North whose appointment would be more acceptable to the South; and earnestly desiring the success of the incoming Administration, I hope his friends will press Mr. Schenck on

When I speak of the success of the new Administra-tion, I mean its composition and settlement of the pub-lic questions. That I suppose can be accomplished by the immediate repeal of every State statute tending to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave law of

Congress.

If that is not done in ninety days, there is no man in the fifteen Slave States that will not be a disunionist.

VRGINUS.

HOW TO INCREASE THE REPUBLI-CAN VOTE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Allow me the pleasure of giving you a few figures concerning the result of the recent election, and also previous once.

In 1852 Pierce received in this (Apalachin) district 39 majority for President.

In 1856 Fremont received 37 majority. In 1860 Lincoln and Hamlin 78 majority.

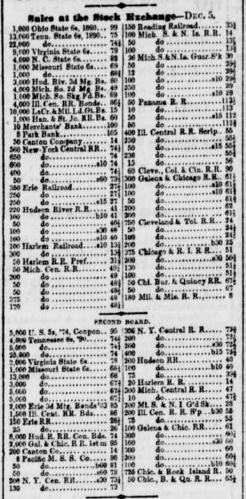
In 1852 there was no TRIBUNE taken at this Post-Office; in 1856 there were 14 copies of the Weekly; in 1860 I have got up a club of 58 Weeklies, 4 Somi-Weeklies, and one Daily.

I would ask, is not Apalachin the Banner District

both for taking THE TRIBUNE, and also for increasing the Republican vote. The whole vote in this district is a fraction over 300. P. Apalicain, Tiogs Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1800. P. R. BRNNER.

BOARD OF ALDERMAN.-No quorum being present at the meeting last evening, the Board of Aldermen stands adjourned to the call of the chair. Messre. Smith, Barry, Starr, Darrigh, Owens, and Henry only were

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.



WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5-P. M.

The Stock market appears to have reached almost the point of actual stagnation. The transactions are nearly all for cash, and speculation, especially among outsiders, is a thing of the past. A few small parcels of stock are still being bought by the public for cash, to be held until the political skies are clear, and the remainder of the demand comes from the shorts to cover maturing contracts. There is as little disposition to buy as to sell on buyer's options, and although some parties are still willing to put out sellers' options to some ex-tent, they find but few operators with nerve enough to take them. In the immediate future of the political world there is too much uncertainty to afford any encoursgement for a bull movement, and a bear movement could have but little vitality, from the impossibility of getting out short options. Under these circumstances, we see but little hope for any activity in the stock market for the present. The compromise measures which may be proposed at Washington, even if eventually acceptable, will require a long time to consummate, and returning confidence will be of slow growth. Speculators among the public have been so severely crippled by the late decline, that they cannot, even if they would, enter the arena again with any energy. A settlement of the question between the North and South would undoubtedly awaken more or less life in the Stock market, and advance prices; but it must be many months, under the most favorable circumstances, before the volume of business at the Board can reach its old limits. At the Second Board the market continued dull, and was again lower. Prices touched in some cases as low points as at any time since the recovery from the panic of 1857. After the regular session, there was rather more firmness, but the transactions were limited. State and Government Stocks have been very heavy and lower. Government 5s of 1874 sold at 95, and the new loan could not be placed in any considerable quantity at over 90. The closing prices were: United States 5s, 1874, 91 295; Virginia 6e, 77 2773; Missouri 6e, 671 267; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 79279; New-York Central Railroad, 72; 272; Erie Railroad, 26; 2 261; Hudson River Railroad, 391 @ 391; Harlem Railroad, 131 @ 131; Harlem Preferred, 301 @ 311; Reading Railroad, 321@32; Michigan Central Railroad, 461@ 471; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 13@131; do. Guaranteed, 281@281; Panama Railroad, 110 @ 112; Illinois Central, 54; @ 55; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 614 & 614; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 23 @231; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 501 @501; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 65266; Illinois Central Bonds, 851 286; Pennsylvania Coal

The market is dull and heavy for foreign bills. The The advices from New-Orleans of low quotations have their effect here; Sterling is nominally par to 105; France, 5.45 a 5.40.

Freights-Rates have again advanced. To Liver pool: 40,000 bush. Wheat, at 13d., in bulk, bbls. and bags, closing at 131 @14d., in bags; 32,000 bush. Corn at 12 d., in bulk and bage; 760 bales Cotton at 9-32d. closing at 3-8d.; and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3e, 3d, @3e, 6d. the lower rate to fill. To London: 1 500 bble. Flore at 4s., and 13,000 bush. Wheat at 15d., in bulk and bags. A British vessel with 18,000 bush. Corn at 141d. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipte,

\$117,556-for Customs, \$30,000; Payments, \$174,-26 43; Balance, \$3,248,535 61

The receipts of the Morris Canal are: Total to Nov. 24, 1860. \$334,241 69 Week anding Dec. 1, 1860. 6025 74—\$340,887 43 Total to Nov. 26, 1899. 285,803 97 Week anding Dec. 3, 1859. 6,405 18—\$297,244 15 Increase 1960.....

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of Novem ber, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corre

The October statement of the Receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is as follows: Balance on hand from September ac-count.....

From express freight earnings of Sep-tember. \$1,000 M tember. 61,000 3/1
From passenger earnings from September to October. 18,201 6/2
From freight earnings from September to October. 13,160 01—
From passenger earnings on October account. 13,163 01-From freight earnings on October account. 33,776 50-From General Post-Office, for mail pay to Sept. 30. Total..... B461,225 37

Paid charges advanced in account with other roads. #4.564 for Paid advances on former months 15,000 cc Paid interest and discounts 1,160 15 Paid office and other expenses 1,266 54 Paid first mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1858 55 000 Paid first mortgage coupons, due July 1, ¥1,365 00 I aid first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 636 66 Paid first mortgage coupons, due July 1, Paid on account of October current ex-

Balance on hand, carried to Nevember account., \$17.487 26 The steamer to-day took \$17,560 in specie. We have a continued demand from the South for gold, from suspended banks mainly. Some \$200,000 went to-day. The dispatches from New-Orleans of Sight bills ou New York at 14 P cent discount, indicates a further drain in that direction. Many of the Southern banks, although nominally suspended, pay gold whenever their dealers need it for legitimate purposes, and will continue to draw from us whenever they can pick up exchange. Our Bank reserve shows some increase under the California arrival of Monday. The Artisans' Insurance Company has decided to go into liquidation.

The Columbian (Marine) Company shows a loss on its year's business of \$82,000, and has called in all its scrip of 1858, and 50 W cent of its scrip of 1859, to be There is more activity in money matters, and it is less easy to get money on call at 6₺7 ₺ cent. Leading paper goes slowly at 12₺18 ₺ cent in the open market, and rates are rather hardening. There is more business at 15 P cent than at 12 P cent. The banks are doing all possible to accommodate their dealers, but we think the expansion for the present has reached its maximum. They are afraid to go much further while the whole country is calling upon New-York for specie. Of the additional five millions of loan certificates agreed to at the Bank meeting on Monday, we understand that the Metropolitan Bank are to have a million upon State currency. Dispatches from New-Orleans to-day announce several failures of Cotton houses and a general suspension of business. Sight Exchange upon New-York was 11 W cent discount, and Sterling bills 95 to 98. Domestic Exchanges are worse. At Chicago Exchange is scarce at 7 & cent. At Philadelphia the rate is 2 224 F cent, and at Baltimore, 24 23 F cent.

The arrangement with some of our banks by which the Boston banks would be enabled to aid their customers more liberally, has not been completed. There is however, on the part of our bank managers every disposition to act in the most generous spirit.

The commerce of this port for November shows a very favorable result. The imports are smaller than last year, while the exports show a very large increase in produce, and an almost entire cessation of specie shipments. The exports of produce alone exceed the whole exports of the same month last year, and are nearly three-fold those of November, 1858;

| Description | The Property | The P 1,597,331 Total. \$10,590,943 \$14,071,023 \$13,056,805
Ent. for Warehouse. 1,725,818 2,794,108 3,961,652
Cash Duties. 1,705,529 2,157,154 1,567,501
Expons at New Yorks FOR NOWMENIR.
Demestic Produce. \$3,481,654 \$5,328,611 \$11,262,701
Foreign Merchandise. 23,310 689,538 440,218
For. Merchandise (auti'e). 129,671 173,238 440,218
Specie and Bullion. 471,970 4,363,128 525,991

made up Monday afternoon, presents the following ag gregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

| Capital Stock | Stoc The annual statement of the Indiana State Auditor shows the circulation and securities of the free banks to

be as follows:
We have in this State eighteen independent Stock
Banks of issue in active operation, with a circula-

There are four Stock Banks volunterily retiring their circulation, secured by stocks, amounting to...... 26, 463

These issues are secured by the following stocks de-Desired with the Treasurer of the State:

Missouri 6s, \$265,000; Tennessee 5s, \$17,000; Lonislans 6s, \$162,500; North Carolins 6s, \$7,000; Georgia 7s, \$43,000; Vinia 6s, \$710,000; Kentacky 6s, \$415,000; Georgia 7s, \$43,000; Obio 6s, \$6,000; Pennsylvania 5s, \$1,000; Michigan 6s, \$3,000; Obio 6s, \$6,000; Pennsylvania 5s, \$1,000; Indiana 6s, \$20,000; Indiana 5s, \$399,000; Indiana 2s, \$381,681.

Total, \$1,408,181.

The annexed extract of a letter from Chicago is

The annexed extract of a letter from Chicago is based upon official information:

"The dividend of 5 or cent declared by this Company on the 21st November, was so declared out of cash then on hand to the amount of \$300,000, after payment in full of all interest and sinking fund due, as well as all current expenses. Nearly enough to pay this dividend had, fortunately for the Company, already been remitted to New York before the report rise in exchange, at an average cost of only about three fourths of 1 off cent. Our white rearings will, of course, be light, as they always are, but we have reason to think they will be better than last year, in the spite of the political troubles and disturbance of the currency, as there are a great many hops and eatile to come forward during the oold weather. This State, as well as Wisconzin, Iowas and Minnesota, is still full of wheat and corn, held in reserve, and there are immense numbers of hogs and cattle to come forward.

"The wheat and corn must remain over until Spring and Summer, but a good pottion of the hogs and cattle will be marketed this Winter."

In regard to suspension The St. Louis Republican

In regard to suspension The St. Louis Republican says:

"The banks of Missouri which have just suspended are yet strong, and have the confidence of the State. They have good assets, and as late as the let of October they had four milions and a half of specie in their vanits. That som may have been reduced, but not materially. Their policy will be, we apprehend, to put a portion of this coin in New York at the earliest possible period, where it may be denoun against a moderate premium, and thus lessen the cry about technique and the enormous price psid for it. They will also, it is presumed, discount such good paper as is offered, whether on the local or exchange lines, and thus lessen the cry about technique men. In this way they will best commend themselves to the favor of the Legishature, soot assemble, and justify a remission of all the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments. There are other chartered instinctions in the city, of whose course of action, under existing circumstances, we are not informed. They wind much influence in monetary affairs. But the leav restricts them to dealing in motes of specie paying banks and coin, and they may not dealire to in monetary shairs. But the law restricts them to desling in notes of specie-paying banks and coin, and they may not desire to run counter to these restrictions. We hope, at all events, that they will so set as to sid in the common purpose—to advance the interests of the city and State in such way as to them way seem hest.

the interests of the chip may seem best.

The Chicago Press has the following remarks upon the money market. A meeting of merchants, as at New-York, has been called to consider measures of re-

lief:

"Exchange on New-York is sensibly closer, and selling rates

"Exchange on New-York is sensibly closer, and selling rates

for customers, and as sparingly as possible at that. The fact
shows how entirely stagnant business has become: for, were the
pork trade active as it usually is at this season, rates could not
have been maintained so high for so long a period. There is
very little making from shipments; and, with our uncentrovertible currency, light as the demand under the enormous rates is,
the supply does not seem to keep pace with absolute necessities
of the trade. In the mean time, deposits are increasing, and
when wholesale dealers are forced to buy, as they are long must
be, unless business becomes more active, rates must go as high
as they did in the Winter of '57-3. Much depends upon the
turn muancial matters take in New-York. If the money market
becomes extited there, so that pork and provision dealers feel
safe in operating, they will, in a very few days, make a favorable
impression upon the Exchange market of the West. The buying
rates of Exchange to-day are 6 jack. Gold baying 536; selling
732. Little wanted."

The Percularce Lournal of vesterday percular

The Providence Journal of yesterday reports: The Providence Journal of yesterday reports:

"The Money market presented no especially new feature yesterday. A number of the banks, it being regular discount day, were very liberal to their ordinary customers, aggregating in the whole, it is reported, about \$600,000. Many of the obtigations now maturing are met by renewals, in whole or in part. Six months' notes and drafts, however, generally so much in favor at our banks, are suffering a diminished popularity just now. Outsiders, as usual, had to submit to ruinous rates to obtain money. New York funds were scarcer than on Saturday, and ware quick at a quester premium. Even 2 % cent was offered at some of the banks by way of inducement for discounts."

At Cincinnati money rates outside of the bank woled.

At Cincinnati money rates outside of the bank ruled at 12 to 24 W cent. The market for New-York Exchange continues in the downward scale. It opened Saturday at 1 prem. buying, and 1 prem. selling, but in the afternoon some of the houses drew at ? prem., and none of them were free buyers at 1. The offerings of produce checks were fair, and the receipts in the aggregate, were somewhat greater than the demand. This, with the increasing calls for currency, tends to depress prices. ! prem. selling.

The annexed Breadstuff statistics are from the Circular of Mr. Edward Bill:

lar of Mr. Edward Bill:

Export of Breadstaffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from

Sept. 1, 1989.

Bhis. Bolts. Blots.

From C. Meed, Whest.

Flour. C. Meed, Whest.

New York, Nov. 30, 1869. ... 532,002 2,413 2,260,738 278,671

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1869. ... 25,699 ... 489,891 113,989

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1880. ... 63,687 3

Others ports, Nov. 16, 1960. ... 7,689 ... 25,164

The Boston Post has the following remarks upon the

MARRIED.

CURTIS—REEVE—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, at Stratkerd, Cons., by the Rev. Mr. Swan, Mr. Elbart Cortis to Mise Emms L. Reeve, both of the shove place.

GASKILL—STEERE—In Brocklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at the rendence of D. Whippie, by the Rev. E. G. Holkard, Elitaha Gaskill of Blackstone, R. I., to Mrs. Elita A. Stewe of Laurens, Oisego County, N. Y.

LORD—BATES—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. Br. Hawks, Edwin Lord, jr., to Marion Leuise, eldest daughter of Mr. Sanuel Bates.

KELLOGG, PICKETTE, L. Real-

KELLOGG-FICKETT-In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. Frederick A. Farley, Edward H. Kollogg to Charlotte, daughter of the late Francis Fickett, cap., of New-York. MORGAN-DAVIS-On Tuesday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. T. G. Osborne, James F. Morgan to Mary Euma Davis, adopted daughter of H. H. Davis of Harrisburg, Buck County, Pena-

sylvania. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PELL—CORSE—At Christ Church, on Toesday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. F. A. Wiley, John H. Pell to Cornella, desighter of Barney Corse, eeq., of Flushing, L. I.

SAGE—BOWLES—In the Seventh street M. E. Church. New-York, by the Rev. Samuel Oroutt, Mr. Chester Segs of Middlettown, Connecticut, to Mrs. Mary Bowles of England.

THURSTON—RAPELVE—In Newtown, Long Island, of the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. William A. Anderson, Franklin A. Therston of New York to Annie E. Rapelys of Newtown.

Newtown. TURNER.—WALKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 8t. George's Church, by the Rector, Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Samuel E. Turner of Liverpool, Eug., to Edizabeth M., ekkert daughter of Mr. Edward Walker of this city.

ARTHUR—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 3, Anna, daughter of John and Anna Arthur.

BLISS—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, Bella Louise, only daughter of William A. and Catherine Bliss, jr., aged 5 months and 3 days.

BURTON—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, after a long and protracted lilness, Ellen, widow of Thomas Burton, in the 50th year of her age. her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Most street, on Friday, Dec. 7, at 16 o'clock.

CARROLL-In this city, on Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. Etise

CARROLL—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. Edited Carroll.

CHAMBERS—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 3, Angusta, wife of Monmouth H. Chambers, and only daughter of Edward B. Fellows, eq., in the flat year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Ro. 35 East Twenty seventh street, at 10 clock, on Thursday, afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are respect hilly mysted to attend without farther justice.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania papers picase copy.

DALTON—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Heary Dahon, aged 63 years and 3 months.

BROMGOOLE—In Brooklyn, Eliza, the beloved wife of Petec Dromgoole, a native of Dublin, aged 69 years.

FOLSOM—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, Nathaniel, son of Charles J. and Sarah C. Folsom, aged 29 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from No. 55 St. Mark's piace, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KNAUER—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, Mary Ann Knauer, wife of Andrew Knauer, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John L. Herbell, and her brother-law, John F. Rainecke, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 245 Elizabeth street.

MAAS—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Hermann Mass, in the

MAAS—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Hermann Mass, in the 68th year of bie age. SCOTT-In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Susan Maria, eldest, daughter of Archibald and Jane Scott, aged 29 months and 21 days.

asyner of archived and said seeds, ages to motion and re-days.

SMITH—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at his residence, No. 114 Charles street, of consumption, Peter Smith, aged 50 years. Ecoton papers please copy.

ST. JOHN—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, Sarah Ann, wife of Charles C. St. John, aged 64 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully faviled to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 6th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 51 Hester street.

WITTE—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, John Henry Witte, eldest son of John H. and Mathilde Witte, aged 8 years and 6 months.

WINHAM-On Tuesday, Dec. 4, Joseph Winham, in the 17th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 Allon street,
this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further

RELIEF FOR THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

SPENCER, Dec. 2, 1860.

I am in receipt of a notice that Gov. S. Medary,
Honz M. J. Parrott, Thomas Ewing, jr., M. F. Conway and myself were appointed, at a recent convention at Lawrence, Kansas, a committee to sudit the receipts and disbursements of the charities for the relief of the people of Kansas. I understand it is the wish of the people that this committee shall trace all the charipreement, and report the same for publication. Having no op. portunity to consult the other members of the committee, I speak only for one, confident, however, it will meet the approbation of all, when I request all parties forwarding relief to Kanasa, whethan, when I request an partner forwarding relief to Kaness, whether through committees or by private hands, to report the amount and to whom delivered, to some member of this committee. Also, all receiving charities as above are requested to report the amount, from whom received, and their disposal of the same with vouchers so far as may be. Should the above course be pursued a satisfactory report can be made, otherwise it must be incorpolate and unpattiff of the re-

complete and unsatisfi 'ory.

The address of the ambers of this committee is as follows: lov. S. Medary, Lecor pton, Hons. M. J. Parrott and T. Ewing, r., Leavenworth, and Hon. M. F. Conway and C. Ro Will all journals friendly call attention to the above. C. ROBINSON

SYRIAN SUFFERERS .- The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syris, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Pres. Ch., Plackemin, N. J., \$11 66; A. B. L., Hudson, N. Y., \$10; Coril Socy, Brockfield, Conn., \$3 27; Auonymons, Brownsville, Pa., \$5; Millersburg, Ky., \$5; Trinity Ch. Newtown, Conn., \$42 22; Reformed Putch Ch., Hadson, N. Y., \$40; Fearth ev. Fres. Ch., \$71 86; through N. Y. 6bacreer \$1; Cadets Bible Soc., Lexington, Va., \$86 90; Cong. Ch., Old Saybrook, Conn., \$48 21; H. Shamseker, \$1; Hopewell Pres. Ch., Bullville, N. Y., \$8; W. B., Newburgh, N. Y., \$62; New-Jersey, \$19; German Fligrim Baptist Ch., \$48 90; Cong. Ch. and Soc., East Hardwick, Va., \$18; Cornwal Fres. Ch., \$14 37; Membors St. John's Ch., Cohoes, \$3; F. W. N., \$10; Reformed Prot. Datch Ch., Kingston, \$50 70; First Pres. Ch., \$16 37; Membors St. John's Ch., Cohoes, \$3; F. W. N., \$10; Reformed Prot. Datch Ch., Kingston, \$50 70; First Pres. Ch., Florida, Chester, N. Y., \$13; Green's Farms Cong. Ch. Westport, Ct., \$8; G. Rockwood, \$2; Cong. Ch. and Soc., Bridgewister, Conn., \$14 26; Pres. Ch., \$16, Sing Sing, N. Y., \$30; Union Collection, Stamford, Coun., \$10. Sing Sing, N. Y., \$30; Union Collection, Stamford, Coun., \$10. Sirvington Pres. Ch., \$50; Meth. Ch., Manor, N. Y., \$16 50; Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, B. J., \$47 82; Union Service, Fairbaven, V., \$7; Union Service, Second Pres. Ch., Williamsport, Pa., \$24 30; Cosh, \$1, \$5. S. Reformed Dutch Ch., Debreactifle, N. Y., \$2; First Parish, Greenfield, Mass., \$16 75; S. Sturtevant, Raggies, Ohio, \$2; Second Fres. Ch., Newark, \$15 51; Cong. Ch., Rebestah, Mass., \$45 30; Collection, Nisgara Falls, N. Y., \$50; collection, Utlea, N. Y., \$50; collection, Service, Verlayerian Church, Belomfield, N. J., \$50; Linkon Service, Verlayerian Church, Semsonrille, \$2, 35; at Judy, \$8; Pres. Presbyterian Church, Semsonrille, \$2, 35; at Judy, \$8; Pres. Pres. Ch., \$40; S. H. Alweste, Bay Hollow, N. Y., \$40; Dutch Reformed D

WALLACK'S THEATER. On Monday night was perduced at this house a five-not version of Madame de Girardin's comedy of Lady Tartuffe, adapted by Mr. John Lester, and rechristened "The Model Hypocrite." It is very long, and goes off with no special brilliancy. the charm of the dialogue not being sufficient to enchain the audience, and the plot being much too weak to give any very special hold on the attention of the audience. It is of course well acted; Mrs. Hoev, who enacts the heroine, plays with much force, and, barring a rather melo-dramatic climax to her last scene, is good. Miss Fanny Morant seemed to have her full share of admirers. Messrs. Blake, Leeter Wallack, Floyd. Reynolds, and Norton were all good, more especially the latter, who made much of a single scene.

The feature of the evening was the first appearance of Miss Henriques, a young lady hitherto a stranger to the stage. She is young, pretty, and sensible. She played with much grace and self-possession, and was eminently natural. She, or some judicious friend for her, showed a remarkable degree of common sense in the selection of her opening part, which is simple, and makes for demands on the powers of the necessary